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HONGKONG.

THE STRIKE.

"A WAR AGAINST CAPITAL."

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION PASSED.

WAR-TIME POWERS VESTED IN THE GOVERNMENT.

The community found itself confronted with a new development of the strike situation yesterday morning. The sympathetic strike, so long threatened, which was to hold up the European population, had begun. Cooks and waiters in hotels and restaurants were called out during the night and rumour has it that house-boys and amahs will follow suit to-day and clerks in offices on Friday; that is, unless they think better of it in view of Government action during yesterday.

The events of an exciting day began quite early in the morning. The first express train to Canton yesterday was crowded as no train has been crowded even during the strike. The crowds of passengers, which have become so great since all other means of reaching Canton failed, were swollen by a considerable body of strikers.

However, if any other workers decide to suspend operations they will have to remain in the Colony. At a meeting of the Executive Council at noon it was decided to close the port and the three o'clock train was cancelled. The service to Canton is suspended until further notice. Meanwhile the Government is making arrangements to put into force the Travellers' Restriction Ordinance which requires all persons entering or leaving the Colony to have passes. When in operation during the war this Ordinance did not apply to the Chinese but on this occasion it will be extended to them. Ships will only leave harbour under similar restrictions.

It may be mentioned that the course of closing the port was urged upon the Government some weeks ago but it was thought that the action would be too drastic at that time.

CENTRAL CAFES CLOSED.

That the strike had developed in a new direction was evident to everyone in the central districts of Victoria the first thing in the morning. Wiseman's Café exhibited a notice that, owing to a strike of the Chinese staff, no meals could be served. A similar state of things prevailed at the Alexandra Café, the Victoria, the On Lok Yuen and elsewhere. The newly opened Blue Bird Café managed to keep going and was sold out of several commodities by the early evening, so great was the rush of business.

HOTELS SHORT-HANDED.

The hotels were also affected by the strike. The bakers and pastry cooks left the Hongkong Hotel and the cooks and boys have given notice that they will leave to-day. Repulse Bay and the Peak Hotel are similarly affected. All three hotels are quite full and in the Hongkong Hotel, alone, 1,000 meals a day are being served. Arrangements are being made on the lines of American restaurants for visitors to go to counters and take their meals to their tables. By this means the shortage of labour will be met to some extent.

The King Edward Hotel has lost all but its bar boys. Ladies staying at the hotel have volunteered to help in preparing meals. Other hotels in the Colony are dealing with the situation in like manner.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

As to the seamen's strike, which has been rather overshadowed by the events of the last 24 hours, the position is that the seamen in Canton have rejected the efforts to mediate of the latest committee appointed. They have refused the ship-owners' offer of an addition of 2½ per cent. to the proposed increased wage and asked for the restoration of the Union and a settlement of the wages question before they resume work.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

The measures adopted by the Government to deal with the situation that has arisen, are related in the succeeding columns.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was convened at 3.45 p.m. yesterday for the purpose of passing a Bill to confer on the Governor in Council power to make regulations on occasions of urgency or public danger.

There were present H.E. the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Director of Education, the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parris, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-sun and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Council).

H.E. the Governor said: The Council has been called to-day for a special purpose, which is to pass a Bill to confer upon the Governor in Council power to make regulations in cases of emergency or public danger. The necessity for passing this legislation at this time is that the result of the seamen's strike has been to generally unsettle popular feeling here and in Canton, and efforts have been and are still being made to bring out other classes of labour who are not concerned in the matter which originated the strike.

that is if the reasons given for the seamen's strike are correct—a matter on which there may be two opinions. At all events it is essential for the safety of the Colony that steps should be taken, as early as possible, to confer upon the Executive the most drastic powers for dealing with a situation which may at any moment result in disorder owing to the misguided efforts of persons who are under the influence of Bolshevik doctrine. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of the Bill saying: You have stated, Sir, the reasons for the introduction of this Bill and I do not think I can add anything to what you have said.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the first reading of the Bill was agreed to. H.E. the GOVERNOR: Under standing rule No. 48 it is provided that in cases of emergency if the Governor declares that such emergency exists, and the grounds therefor and that, in his opinion it is necessary or desirable in the public interest that any of the standing rules relative to the ordinary procedure in respect to Bills be suspended, it may be moved that the said rules be suspended, and if the motion be adopted by a majority of the votes of the members present the Bill may be carried through its remaining stages at one sitting. I now declare that an emergency justifying the suspension of the Standing Orders exists and the grounds of my statement are those I have given to-day. I move that the Standing Orders be suspended to such an extent as to enable the remaining stages of this Bill to be taken at this sitting of the Council.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Bill passed its second reading and the Council went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. It passed through Committee without amendment, and when Council resumed the Bill was read a third time and passed into law accordingly.

This was all the business transacted by the Council.

A meeting of the Executive Council was held immediately afterwards.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE.

Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1.—This Ordinance may be cited as the Emergency Regulations Ordinance, 1922.

2.—(1) On any occasion when the Governor in Council may consider to be an occasion of emergency or public danger he may make any regulations whatsoever which he may consider desirable in the public interest.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1) of this section such regulations may be made with regard to any matters coming within the classes of subjects hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:—

- (a) Censorship, and the control and suppression of publications, writings, maps, plans, photographs, communications, and means of communication.
- (b) Arrest, detention, exclusion, and deportation.
- (c) Control of the harbours, ports, and territorial waters of the Colony, and the movements of vessels.
- (d) Transportation by land, air, or water, and the control of the transport of persons and things.
- (e) Trading, exportation, importation, production, and manufacture.
- (f) Appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposition of property, and of the use thereof.
- (g) Confering powers on public officers and others.
- (h) Requiring persons to do work or render services; and
- (i) Providing for compensation, if any, to be paid for work done or services rendered, or in respect of rights affected, in consequence of the provisions of any regulations made under this Ordinance, and for the determination of such compensation.

(3) Any regulations made under the provisions of this section, shall continue in force until repealed by order of the Governor in Council.

3.—Every person who contravenes any regulation made under this Ordinance shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one year.

Objects and Reasons.

1.—The object of this bill is to give the Governor in Council power, in cases of emergency or public danger, to make any regulations which he may think desirable in the public interest. The occasion might be the outbreak of the late war.

2.—The bill is based mainly on His Majesty's Order in Council of the 20th October, 1890, which was proclaimed in the Colony upon the outbreak of the late war, and upon the amending Order in Council of the 21st March, 1916. Paragraphs (a) to (f) of clause 2 (2) are taken word for word from the latter Order, and paragraph (h) of the same sub-section is based on clause III, 1 of the earlier Order.

REGULATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The following Regulations were made by the Governor-in-Council yesterday under section 2 of the Ordinance, and passed by the Legislative Council in the afternoon:—

1.—It shall be lawful for any person authorised for that purpose by the Governor, to censor, and to suspend the transmission of, any telegram to or from or in transit through the Colony.

2.—No person shall transmit any telegram from or through the Colony without the permission of such person as may be authorised by the Governor to give such permission.

3.—It shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General, or any person authorised by him, by seize, open, censor, and suspend the transmission of, any letter received by the Post Office, or by any person, for delivery in the Colony, or intended to be transmitted by any means from the Colony to any place out of the Colony.

4.—It shall be lawful for the Captain-Superintendent of Police, or any person authorised by him, to take possession of, use, and control, any premises, for any purpose which he may consider a public purpose.

5.—It shall be lawful for the Captain-Superintendent of Police, or any person authorised by him, to take possession of any vehicle and to use any such vehicle for any purpose which he, or such person, may consider a public purpose.

6.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Director of Public Works, the Captain-Superintendent of Police, and any public officer authorised thereto by either of the said officers, to require any person to do any work which such officer may consider to be work which such person can reasonably be required to do, and which such officer may consider desirable in the public interest.

(2) Such work shall be paid for, at the discretion of the Director of Public Works or Captain-Superintendent of Police as the case may be, at rates not lower than those prevailing on the 1st January, 1922.

(3) No person who is called upon under this regulation to do any work shall refuse or neglect to do such work, but shall do such work with reasonable diligence and skill.

7.—It shall be lawful for any person empowered by any regulation made under the Emergency Regulations Ordinance, 1922, to do anything, to effect any entry which he may consider necessary to enable him to exercise such power.

8.—No person shall obstruct any person in the exercise of any power conferred on him by any regulation made under the Emergency Regulations Ordinance, 1922.

9.—It shall be lawful for any public officer to arrest any person whom he may suspect of having contravened any regulation made under the Emergency Regulations Ordinance, 1922.

CHINESE TRAVEL RESTRICTED.

The following Order was made by the Governor in Council yesterday under section 10 of the Travellers' Restriction Ordinance, 1915, Ordinance No. 19 of 1915:—

"The First Schedule to the Travellers' Restriction Ordinance, 1915, is amended by the deletion of the following words:—

(b) Persons of Chinese race.

"The effect of this Order in Council is that in future all persons intending to leave the Colony must first obtain a Police pass, except members of His Majesty's regular Naval or Military Forces travelling on duty."

BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA AT CANTON.

COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

OUR LATEST CONDITIONS TO THE SHIPOWNERS."

The following is a translation of a Manifesto issued by the Canton branch of the Communist Association:—

"To the seamen on strike.

We have struck for our existence. All right thinking and peaceful people—all who are not capitalists or members of the official oligarchy that backs them—sympathise with us.

We have come to a sense of our human value, and refuse to allow our labour to be sold like merchandise.

We demand for everyone a life with a meaning and an interest and will not be exploited by a minority, like slaves or cattle.

Therefore, we have declared war on the capitalists and have started a class warfare. This tremendous and heroic action of ours has brought us honour, and will end in our victory.

Capital, under the present system of production, has battered severely on the blood of the toiling masses till it has become bloated and inert, like a mosquito gorged with human blood.

Therefore, it has fenced itself round with the rampart of class distinction. But insensibly it has been digging its own grave. Throughout the world labour is arising and recovering its rights. Nevermore will it be trampled to death by capital.

We seamen cannot fail in our just demands, but we must not grow careless. The tools of capital are many: its spies are everywhere: its false propaganda is skillfully pushed, to lead us astray. The following four points must, therefore, be carefully borne in mind:—

1.—Hold out to the end.

Our latest conditions put to the ship-owners represent the minimum compatible with modern society's requirements for the existence of the individual. We must on no account yield an inch to pressure or inducement.

2.—Union is strength.

Foreigners are apt to sneer at the spasmodic nature of Chinese effort, and at our inability to unite. The proverb says, "Many hands make light work." Labour's strong point, that which will give it the victory in its warfare with capital, lies in its superiority in numbers. But if you do not act as one body, capital will not find it difficult to break you.

3.—Strict preservation of order.

Our grievance lies against our enemies, the capitalists. We must be careful not to offend those who are helping us. Our words and actions must be kept within due limits. We must scrupulously abide by enlightened methods in soliciting the help of our friends against our enemies.

4.—The importance of self-control.

There are several thousands of us in Canton, and we are deeply grateful for all the help and kindness shown to us by sympathisers.

But we must remember that the enemy's spies are skilled in misrepresentation. Masquerading as seamen, they deliberately do all sorts of discreditable things with the object of weakening our cohesion.

It behoves us, therefore, to take the utmost care in our most trivial actions; otherwise we may give cause to sneer at the lowness of our standard. We must constantly reflect whether anything in our conduct may give rise to unfavourable comment.

Beloved seamen and sympathisers, we know that capital is drawing its last breath. But we must also remember the convulsive flare of an expiring lantern, and redouble our efforts, and be on our guard against some great blow of such a convulsive nature.

Our Association regards the seamen as the first line flung forward in the war of classes that has begun, and it is our duty to reinforce you with all our might.

Rally! Rally! and fight with your eye on our banner, and we shall look forward to a glorious victory."

MAINTENANCE OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES.

COMMITTEE OF BUSINESS MEN APPOINTED.

An important meeting was held at the Colonial Secretary's Office last evening to discuss ways and means of maintaining the essential services of the Colony. The meeting was attended by representatives of important Government Departments and heads of large business houses engaged in the supply of public necessities.

Arrangements to secure equitable distribution of food, coal and firewood were discussed and plans were made for their regular supply and distribution. Full details of the scheme will probably be published by the Government to-day.

At this meeting a standing committee of five, including prominent business men, was appointed with power to act.

THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

On the instructions of the Hongkong Government yesterday afternoon a passenger express train for Canton was not sent.

This does not imply that a general stoppage of the passenger service to Canton has been ordered. We learn that the regular service is to be continued and that trains will run to schedule to-day. All passengers, both European and Chinese will, however, in future be compelled to have a special permit before they will be allowed to travel. Pending arrangements being made to enforce these new regulations we are given to understand that persons known to the Government, who must travel on matters of urgency, will be allowed to proceed.

Yesterday morning passenger traffic for Canton was reminiscent of the first few days of the seamen's strike, when the railway authorities were hard put to it in finding accommodation for the exodus of seamen. The morning express was overcrowded and it is estimated that something like 3,000 passengers were booked through. At the time it was not realized that the most of these passengers were cooks and boys who had gone on strike the previous night.

Large crowds invaded the station during the early afternoon only to be turned away when they learned that the afternoon express for Canton had been cancelled.

Last night under the supervision of Mr. T. H. King, Assistant Superintendent of Police, a large body of European and Chinese detectives searched all passengers arriving from Canton. About 2,000 people were searched and out of this number some half-a-dozen were detained, including three men who were suspected of being members of the Teung Tai Coolies' Guild, which was recently proclaimed illegal. After the search a number of illegal society badges were found on the platform. These had apparently been abandoned by passengers, when it became known that they were going to be examined.

A quantity of opium, wrapped in a newspaper, and roughly valued at \$300 to \$400 were also found.

POLICE COURT CASES.— SEAMEN'S UNION OFFICIALS FINED.

ADJOURNED CASE AT LAST DISPOSED OF.

The two seamen who were detained on the Kowloon railway station and taken into police custody on February 7th on a charge of being members of an unlawful society, to wit the Seamen's Union, were for the fifth time brought before the Magistrate yesterday morning when the case was finally disposed of.

One of the two men charged was the ex-treasurer of the Union, Mr. W. B. Hind, solicitor, appeared for the defence and put in a plea of not guilty. Mr. T. H. King, Assistant Superintendent of Police, conducted the prosecution.

In opening the case Mr. King said that he was under the impression that the men had pleaded guilty. He stated that on the 7th February at about 2.15 p.m. Sergt. Shannon, who was on patrol duty at the railway station noticed the first defendant outside the waiting room with a group of men. As he was suspected of being a member of the Seamen's Union the man was arrested and taken to the police station. On being searched a notification regarding the strike and a number of Seamen's Union tickets were found in his possession. The words on the tickets were "certificate for seamen to go in and out." The tickets bore the chop of the late secretary of the Union who had since been made president. The second defendant was on the platform at the same time. He also was arrested. On his person were found 23 return tickets to Canton. A photograph of the second defendant had been found in the late headquarters of the Seamen's Union in Hong Kong. This man had been the treasurer of the Union. He submitted that these two men were still members of an illegal society and that they were taking part in the operations of an illegal society.

The photograph of the second defendant was produced in Court and corroborative evidence was given by Detective Sergeant Shannon.

Mr. Hind called no witnesses for the defence. He admitted that the defendants had been members of the Society. The charge was called under sections 4 and 5 of the Societies Ordinance. He pointed out that the Government did not intend the ordinance to be retrospective. It would not be right to charge a man with being a member of an illegal society simply because he was a member of that society when it was legal.

The Magistrate: I don't agree in this case. The men were still acting after the society had been declared illegal. The men are not charged with being members before the society was proclaimed illegal. Mr. Wood added that Mr. Hind's point was not involved in this case, according to my reading of the words, "is at any time found to be a member."

The Magistrate: That does not make him guilty of any offence prior to the proclamation. The men can, of course, resign.

Mr. Hind: He can't resign. There is no one he can resign to. There are no persons left to receive the resignation. The person who received the resignation would be brought within the scope of the Ordinance.

Mr. King: He can become a passive resister.

Mr. Hind emphasised his point that once a society was declared illegal there was no possible way of resigning.

The Magistrate: Resignation is possible.

Mr. Hind: But there is no officer with whom he can place his resignation.

The Magistrate: That is not what has happened in this case. These men were guilty by acting on behalf of the Union after it had been declared illegal.

Mr. Hind: But still I do not see how he can divest himself of the Union.

The Magistrate: He could ask.

Mr. Hind: If he did ask, he might be arrested.

Mr. Hind then pointed out that by sending these men to Canton the defendants were doing a good turn to the Colony. There was less chance of bodies of men coming into conflict and there was less chance of violence with the men out of the Colony. The defendants had not violated the peace and this should be taken into consideration.

The Magistrate: I propose to convict these men.

Mr. King agreed with Mr. Hind's last statement, but pointed out the other side to the question. These two men were not by any means the first two who had had to be ordered from the railway station. Men had been hanging round the station by the dozen. They may have been doing good service in sending the men to Canton, but on the other hand the services were available for carrying on any unlawful activities in connection with the strike.

The Magistrate, in addressing the defendants, said that they had been found to have been, on the 7th February, members of the Chinese Seamen's Union which was declared illegal on the 1st. They were not charged with intimidating other people, and they were not being held responsible for any actions prior to February 1st. When the society was declared unlawful it was the duty of all law-abiding members to take some public step to reject their connection with that society. The Magistrate pointed out that the defendants had been held on bail for a considerable time, during negotiations between the authorities and the officers of the Union in Canton. He would also take into consideration that these men had not been found committing any breach of the peace. For these reasons he would not imprison the defendants, though other persons had been imprisoned for similar offences. A man had been imprisoned that morning for being a member of the Seamen's Union, but he was aggravated by charges by committing perjury in Court. Under the circumstances he would find the defendants \$100 each.

TUNG TAI GUILD MEMBER SENT TO PRISON.

A Chinese, who was charged on Saturday, with having been a member of an unlawful society, to wit the Tung Tai Coolies' Guild was again brought before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday.

Detective Sergeant Fallon stated that on Sunday morning the defendant took him to various shops in Queen's Road where the accused said that he had been employed during the strike. The man was not recognised at any of these places.

The man stated at the previous hearing that he had been expelled from the Guild for refusing to obey the orders of the leaders. Since that time he had been working on odd jobs in Queen's Road and Des Vaux Road West. A badge was found in his pocket and also a ticket entitling him to the free meals provided for strikers.

The Magistrate, in sentencing the defendant to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, said: If you had not told lies I would have fined you. You said that you had been expelled from the Guild. I find that you have not been expelled and that you are still a member.

LABOUR UNREST IN KWANGTUNG.

The Canton Times says:—

The labour troubles have not only occurred in the bigger cities and ports, labourers in the interior and smaller places of the province have followed the lead of their colleagues in other cities in order to obtain more pay and better treatment from employers. It is reported, tailors and workers in textile factories, of whom there are considerable numbers, have started a general strike after failing to secure a promise from their employers for an increase in pay. A petition has been presented to the magistracy of Kowloon District, Shuang, appealing to the Government to arbitrate in the matter.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS ADJOURNED.

The proceedings before the Chief Justice in the Criminal Sessions were suspended yesterday morning, as the Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.), who is prosecuting for the Crown, had been summoned to a meeting of the Executive Council.

RUSH FOR PROVISIONS.

Many householders are laying in large stores of provisions. At Messrs. Lane, Crawford's and the Dairy Farm customers had to be lined up behind a barrier in order to regulate the large numbers who besieged these stores.

Wiesman's Bakery will be operated by Europeans while the strike lasts and, as will be seen from an announcement in another column, bread and cakes will be on sale daily at 9 a.m.

Members of the Army Service Corps have taken charge at the public abattoirs in Kennedy Town and will ensure that the supply of meat is maintained.

MEETINGS POSTPONED.

The annual meeting of the Kowloon Residents' Association, which was to have taken place last night, was postponed owing to the strike. For the same reason the consecration of the new Cathay Lodge of Freemasonry, announced for last night, was postponed.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Thursday evening a service of intercession in regard to the strike is announced. The Bishop of the Diocese will take part.

The closing of the cafes strikes another blow at the comforts of the officers of the mercantile marine who, since the ships were deserted by their crews, have taken their meals in the restaurants.

THREATENING LETTERS.

Two letters have been received by Chinese servants inciting them to murder a prominent member of the Chinese community on account of his British sympathies.

EUROPEAN MAINTENANCE CASE IN COURT.

A HOME ORDER CONFIRMED AT THE MAGISTRACY.

In Mr. Wood's Court, at the Magistracy yesterday, the first case under the new Ordinance, recently passed by the Legislative Council for dealing with maintenance cases, came up for hearing.

Mr. Webster, for the complainant, said that Mrs. Ellen Amelia Taylor brought a suit at the Petty Sessions Court, at Bristol, against her husband, Mr. Aubrey Wilfred Taylor, of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, for maintenance. An order was made. To be enforced, this order now needed confirmation at the local Court.

Mr. Stevenson, who appeared for Mr. Taylor, said that his claim was quite agreeable that the order should be confirmed. Mr. Taylor was willing to pay by instalments, the amounts overdue, commencing from yesterday. The order was confirmed.

SOVIET IN A LINER. STEWARDS AND PASSENGERS. MUTINIOUS OUTBREAK.

(FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH" OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, January 19th.

During the last few days there had been hints of a rebellion on board the French steamer *Amazon*, sailing from Marseilles to the Far East with 500 passengers; of mutinous stewards going on strike and defying the authority of the captain; and of the British police at Colombo having to go on board in order to restore order. Now that full details of this incident have been received, it would seem that the trouble, which had its origin, assumed somewhat of the character of the mutiny on French battleships in the Black Sea, for, though the mutineers did not hoist the red flag, they called themselves a Soviet, and by their conduct the *Amazon* was held up five days at Colombo. The 500 passengers were at the mercy of the stewards' trade union, for the men refused to serve meals themselves and prevented food from being served, and to add to the confusion, on board, the sailors joined in the revolt. An inquiry into the affair has been instituted, and twenty members of the crew will be summoned to appear before the Mercantile Marine authorities.

The trouble began when the vessel was approaching Ceylon. A passenger refused to leave the second-class smoke-room at a quarter of an hour after closing time, and disputed the authority of the steward in charge. Instead of appealing to the representative of the steamship company on board, the man went to the delegate of the Stewards' Union who complained that his comrade had been insulted, and threatened not to serve the passenger with meals. Another passenger, hearing the altercation, appeared on the scene. "One does not enter into a discussion with a waiter," he said. Captain Cochery now took the matter up, and suggested that the two passengers should apologise to the smoke-room steward. But the delegate of the Stewards' Union refused to accept the apology of the second passenger, and demanded that he should be put on shore when the vessel reached Colombo. Acting in accordance with the regulations, the captain refused to put on shore a passenger who was not considered "dangerous." Then the trade union delegate, refusing to listen to the captain, the French Vice-Consul at Colombo, and the agent of the company, boldly declared that he was the only man on board with trade union powers, and that the deck hands, restaurant employees, and engineers would not resume work until the passenger was put on shore. All work in the vessel was stopped, the kitchens were closed, and the passengers, men, women, and children, and even sick people, could not obtain food. Even the captain was subjected to an enforced fast.

The rebellious crew feared what would be the result of which the delegate of the Stewards' Union was president. It became a question of calling in the British police at Colombo, whereupon the "president" of the Bolshevik crew turned on the captain and declared that he no longer recognised his authority, that he was sole master on board, and that the police arrived they would be received with revolvers. The mutiny was brought to an end on receipt of a telegram from the Sailors' Union at Marseilles, to the effect that the dispute was being discussed with the company, and that the departure of the vessel had to be assured. The *Amazon* left Colombo for Saigon with her passenger list and crew complete, and a report of the affair was sent to the Under-Secretary of State for the Mercantile Marine.

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. LOCAL INSPECTORS' PASS EXAMINATION.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board, yesterday, the results were announced of an Examination for "Inspectors of Nuisances" conducted in the Colony by the Hongkong Board of Examiners of the Royal Sanitary Institute in December. Nine Candidates presented themselves, and the following seven passed:—Sidney Ecclethall, George Gipson, Henry James Millington, James Reid, George Edward Roylance, Harry Edward Strange and John Watson.

All the successful candidates are Sanitary Inspectors under the Hongkong Government. They were prepared for the examination by the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. W. Pearce). The Hongkong Board of Examiners consists of Dr. Johnson (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Dr. W. W. Pearce, Mr. W. J. E. Mackenzie, Sir Eric Stuart Taylor and Mr. E. Ralphs (Secretary).

REPRESSION OF BOLSHEVISM IN JAPAN.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

The Japanese Government has laid before the House of Representatives a Bill to control the Bolshevik and Socialist agitation in Japan. The reason for taking this step is that Japanese who attempt to propagate Bolshevism in this country, in co-operation with foreign Bolsheviks, are gradually increasing in number, while there are no effective regulations at present for the control of these pernicious elements. The Bill consists of six items, the gist of which is as follows:

Those who engage in the propaganda of Communism, Bolshevism, Anarchism and other principles in defiance of the constitution, who either conduct demonstrations or form secret associations or call a convocation with the object of putting into effect the creeds above mentioned, shall be sentenced to 7 to 10 years' penal servitude or imprisonment, and those who give or receive money or articles with the said agitators in view, shall be punished in accordance with the stipulations laid down in these regulations.—*Eastern News Agency.*

THE LATE SIR ELLIS KADOORIE. MEMORIAL SERVICE AT THE SYNAGOGUE.

On Monday there was a memorial service at the Ohel Leah Synagogue for the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie when an address was delivered by Mr. W. S. Gubbay before a large gathering of local Jewish residents. As a basis for his address he read the following words from the scriptures:—

Lord, what is man that Thou takest knowledge of him Or the Son of Man that thou makest account of him? Man is like unto a Breath.

In the morning it flourisheth and groweth up, In the evening it is cut down and withereth. For when he dieth he shall carry nothing away.

His wealth shall not descend after him And none of them that take refuge in Him shall be desolate.—*Psalms.*

And there is hope in thine end, saith the Lord.—*Jeremiah XXXI. 17.*

In the course of his address Mr. Gubbay reminded his hearers of the saying of the Midrash that death is everyone's portion, but it was not given to everyone to leave a good reputation behind him. The charitable disposition and benevolent acts of Sir Ellis Kadoorie would dwell in the recollection of all. He sought the welfare of human beings during his lifetime and made provision for the future which would constitute a monument to his glory.

As they all knew, Sir Ellis was a plain, simple, and natural man, unaffected and unostentatious in his charity. The Talmud said that the best charity is that which was done secretly "to one unknown to thee and to whom thou art unknown." In the days of the Temple, the rich deposited their alms and the poor received them in ignorance of each other's identity. Sir Ellis Kadoorie was wont to act in this spirit. He relieved the immediate wants of the needy and sought the betterment of the world by the education of the young. He made no distinction between races and creeds in the dispensation of his charities, and his right hand knew not what his left hand gave. The education of the young was his chief solicitude. He established schools in Canton, Shanghai and Hongkong, and contributed handsomely for the purpose to education in London, Bagdad and Palestine. Rabbi Samuel had said that the world takes turn in which we perform our duty to come; and the Talmud adds that when the righteous die it is the earth that feels the loss. "So it is with a benevolent man like Sir Ellis, who has left us as a passing shadow. Therefore, let us not mourn for the one taken by God, for he has entered into the eternal rest while we are bowed with sorrow. The Mishna says everyone has three friends while he lives—his relations, his property and his good actions; when death appears and man calls out for help from them, his relations tell him that none has the power in the day of death; wealth replies "riches profit not in the day of wrath," but good actions cry out "Fear not, Fear not. Oh ye men, for we will precede thee before the throne of the Almighty." Our existence on earth, from beginning to end, should be a chain of good actions and well performed duties, ending in a peaceful separation from life and from those whom we shall one day see again. "There is hope in thine end, saith the Lord." That is our consolation. Let us bear in mind the words of Isaiah—which would form a suitable epitaph for our departed friend—"And thy righteousness (which may be transcribed as thy benevolence and charitable deeds) shall go before thee, and the glory of the Lord shall be thy reward."

CONDOLENCE OF THE SIKHS.

The following resolution of condolence was passed at the general meeting of the Khalsa Diwan, at the Sikh Temple, on the 26th, instant:—

"That the local Sikh Community feels a great loss in the untimely and sudden death of the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie, whose generosity and kindly temperament has placed the entire Indian Community under lasting obligations in providing the Community with a magnificent building for a school (the Ellis Kadoorie Indian School) and his lively interest in the welfare of the deserving side of the Community. The Khalsa Diwan realise that in his sad demise the Jewish Community has suffered an irreparable loss, and most respectfully beg to tender their deepest regret and heartfelt sympathy with the relatives of the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie in particular, and the entire Jewish Community in general."

THE BANK OF CHO-EN. HUGE AMOUNT OF UNCOLLECT- ABLE LOANS.

Mr. Minobe, Governor of the Bank of Chosen, interviewed by Reuters' Tokyo correspondent regarding the reports concerning the outstanding loans uncollectable amounting to Yen 80,000,000, said that the position of the bank did not differ from many others, which, during the extreme depression of the last twenty months, were obliged to extend the time for repayments on account of the embarrassment of the debtors.

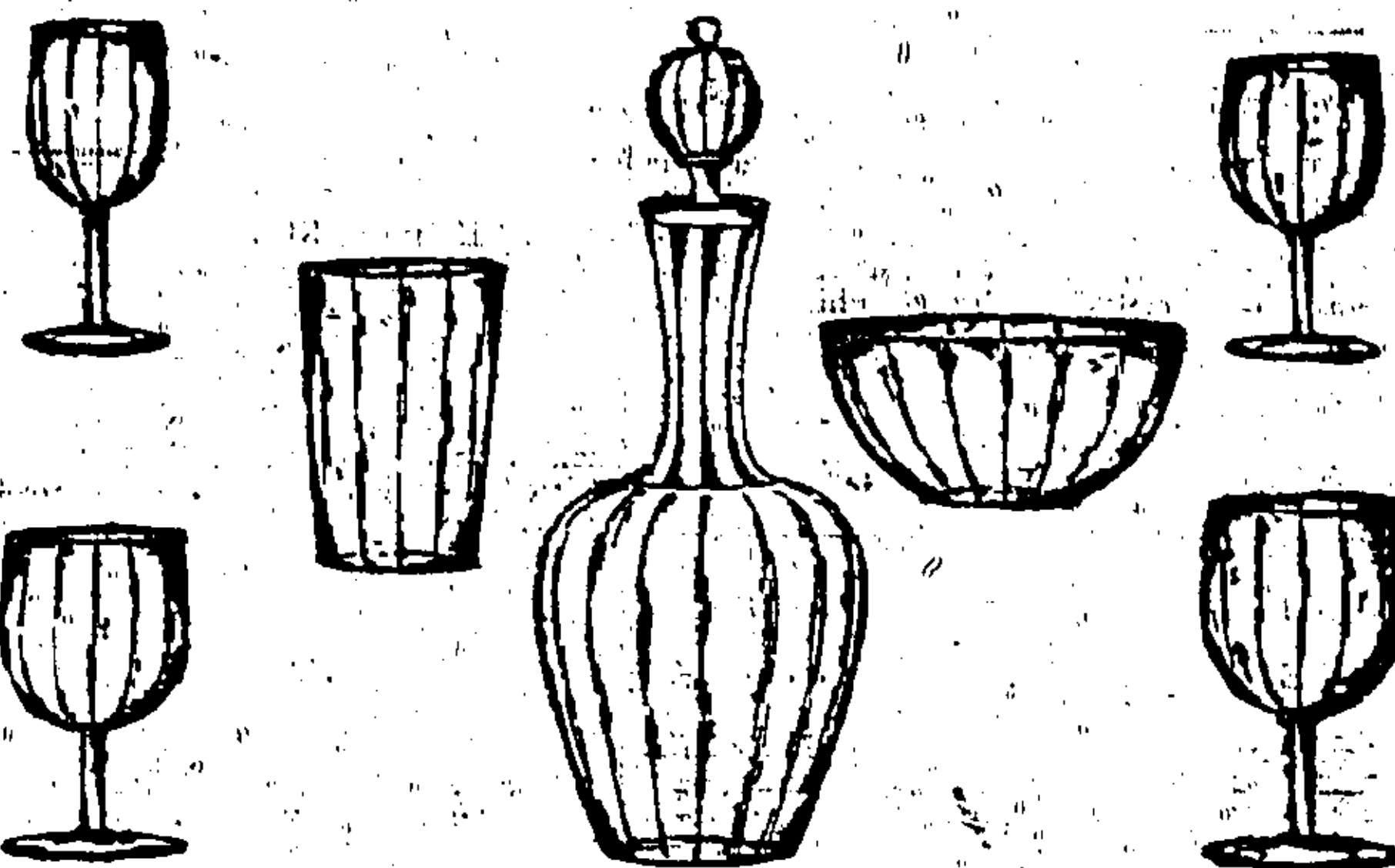
Mr. Minobe was optimistic regarding the future of the institution and said that a majority of the loans were collectable with ordinary banker's caution.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF

BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH
TABLE GLASSWARE

IN SETS AND STOCK PATTERNS



ARTISTIC AND DAINTY CHINA

BREAKFAST SETS TEA SETS

DINNER & DESSERT WARE

EARLY MORNING TEA SETS

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH WHITE ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, 1 and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN

LANE, CRAWFORD LTD.

Tel. 1741

HONGKONG

VIOLIN E. STRING

ADJUSTERS

UKULELES.

STEEL GUITARS.

STEELS.

THIMBLES.

STRINGS.

ETC.

AT

ANDERSONS'

(Opposite City Hall)

Powell
TELEPHONE 3146.

NEW STOCK OF

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
TRAVELLING CRURKS

LADIES HAT CASES

LINEN CABIN BAGS

AND HOLDALLS.

TRAVELLING RUGS.

For this month only we are allowing a discount of 20

on cash of all travelling requisites.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. DAVID'S DAY DINNER.
REGRET to announce that owing to the strike the arrangements for this Dinner have been CANCELLED.
 D. J. LEWIS,
 Hon. Secretary

WISMAN CAFE.
OUR STORE will be open for the sale of BREAD AND CAKES to our usual customers at 9 A.M. TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) and at the same hour every day during the strike.
 LANE CRAWFORD, LTD.
 Hongkong, 1st March, 1923.

WISMAN LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from WEDNESDAY, the 1st of March, to TUESDAY, the 2nd March, 1923, both days inclusive, during which period no transfers of shares of shares can be registered.
 Dated the 28th day of February 1923.
 J. HENNESSEY SMITH,
 Liquidator.

ANCHORS & MUSHROOMS ANCHORS
SECOND HAND IN GOOD ORDER.
 4 ANCHORS with Stocks, each 75 cwt. also 2 Mushing Anchors (Mushrooms), each 5 tons (Required, no Chains). Apply with price of Shanghai giving sketch and photograph of same with full particulars to—
 BOWEN & CO.,
 Shipbrokers.
 No. 8, Museum Road Shanghai. [503]

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
 FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.
M. V. "GLENARIFF"
 Owing to the strike of SEAMEN, Consignees are hereby notified that Hongkong Cargo will be carried on to Shanghai, and handed there. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance, etc. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditional here become settled.
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 28th February, 1923. [503]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES, 1911-1915
"SURRENDER OF THE COMPANY"
THE Creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 24th day of March 1923, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to **ROBERT PERCY SMITH**, Chartered Accountant, of No. 5 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required, by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, or by their Solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
 Dated this 27th day of Feb. 1923.
 H. PERCY SMITH,
 Liquidator.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 Due 2nd Mar. From EUROPE VIA STRAITS.
CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "ATSUTA MARU" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of SEAMEN, cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Shanghai and landed at that port. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditional at this port become normal.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, February 28th 1923. [506]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S. STEAMER
"DEVANHA"
 Arrived Hongkong on 27th Feb. 1923.
 From ANTWERP, LONDON, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.
 Consignees of cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at 12.15 P.M. in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
 Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.
 Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
 Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOWDALL, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY.
 All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
 No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 27th February, 1923. [501]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE STRIKE.
A CALL TO PRAYER.

A SPECIAL SERVICE of Intercession will be held in St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) at 6 P.M.
 The Lord Bishop will take part.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on FRIDAY, the 3rd March 1923 at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1921, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditor.
 The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, the 22nd February, 1923, until Friday, the 3rd March, 1923, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 17th February, 1923. [444]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, 8th March, 1923, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.
 The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 23rd March, to WEDNESDAY, 8th March, 1923, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. N. BEAUREPAIRE,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 28th February, 1923. [491]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD. will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, 8th March, 1923, at 11 O'clock in the forenoon when the subject Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.
 1. That Article 105 of this Company's Articles of Association be altered as follows:—
 (a) By the insertion of "£10,000" in the place of "£8,000" in the fifth line thereof.
 (b) By striking out in the ninth and tenth lines thereof the words "for each financial year of the Company" and inserting in place thereof the words "in every year wherein such profits shall not exceed the aggregate sum of £10,000, and a commission of ten per cent per annum on all the net profits of the Company in excess of that sum."
 2. That the above Resolution (No. 1) be retrospective and take effect from the 1st day of January 1922.
 Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation at Special Resolutions to a Meeting of the Shareholders to be held on Monday, the 12th day of March 1923, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.
 Dated the 15th day of February, 1923.
 By Order of the Board,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
 General Managers.
 429]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
 The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on **TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 7th, 8th and 9th MARCH, 1923,** at H. M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and at Kowloon Naval Depot, commencing each day at 9.30 a.m. with an interval from 12 noon to 1.30 p.m.
OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES,
 &c., &c., &c.
 Comprising:
 The Boats, Dingies, Whalers, Cella and Electric, Fittings, Electric Cable, Cooking Stoves, Ship's Bittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings, Ice Chests, Steel Tanks, Life Rafts, Life Belts, Motors, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Table Covers, Blankets, Canvas Bags, Old Cordage, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Asbestos, Old Iron, Brass Copper, Lead, Gun Metal and Steel, Coal Stacks, Firewood, Iron, Wood and Gun Metal Blocks, Lamps, Searchlights, Gauges, Propellers, Fan Engines, Steel Tubes, Steel Wire Rope, Oil Chain Cable, Compasses and Compass Fittings &c.
 A quantity of Structural Steelwork sufficient for 2 complete sheds, 60 feet by 255 feet and sundry other steelwork, and rain water pipes, gutters, &c.
 Lots may be inspected on Monday, the 6th March, 1923.
 Also sale of Old and Surplus Victualling Stores at Kowloon Naval Depot, on FRIDAY, 10th March, comprising:
 Corned Beef, Tinned Rabbit, Salt Peas, Beans and Biscuits for cattle or poultry food, Borden, Flannel, etc. Remnant's, Hammocks, Bedding and Sundry Articles of Clothing and Mess Gear.
 Terms of Sale—As detailed in Catalogue.
HUGHES & BOUGH,
 By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
 Hongkong, February 28th, 1923. [390]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"CHAKSANG"
 having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-bazari Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 2nd March 1923 will be subject to rent.
 All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 24th February, 1923. [493]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
S.S. "SAPAROA."
CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong from the Netherlands India per above steamer are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Chinese seamen and cargo coolies, the said steamer is not calling at Hongkong, and this port will be carried on to Shanghai and will be returned to Hongkong when conditions here become normal again.
 Consignees are therefore recommended to make their own arrangements as to insurance, etc.
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.
 Hongkong, 24th February, 1923. [492]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE Steamship—
"DACE CASTLE."
 FROM NEW YORK Etc.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that this steamer has arrived and is now ready to discharge. Consignees are requested to take delivery from alongside in accordance with the terms of Bills of Lading.
 Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before 24th inst.
 All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognized.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DODWELL & CO., LTD.**
 Agents.
 Hongkong, February 24th, 1923. [468]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 FROM CALCUTTA AND STRAITS.
CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "LAISANG"
 are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be overlanded and landed at Shanghai and/or at Kobe. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance, etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditional at this port become normal.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 26th February, 1923. [462]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 FROM MELBOURNE & FREEMANTLE.
THE Steamship—
"OOMA"
CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that this steamer has arrived and is now ready to discharge. Consignees are requested to take delivery from alongside in accordance with the terms of Bills of Lading.
 All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th March, or they will not be recognized.
 Bill of Lading will be countersigned by **DODWELL & CO., LTD.**
 Agents.
 Hongkong, February 27th, 1923. [496]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "TAKADA" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies Cargo for Hongkong has been carried on to Shanghai and Kobe and will be landed at either of those ports.
 Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly.
 The Cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditional here become settled.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 27th February, 1923. [498]

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL TIENTSIN.
THE Council hereby invites Applications for the post of **PREPARATORY SCHOOL MISTRESS** in the Tientsin Grammar School. The commencing salary offered is \$140 per mensem. Furnished quarters will be provided free by the Council.
 Applicants stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience should be forwarded to the undersigned in time to arrive in Tientsin not later than March 8th, 1923.
 By Order
J. R. LYNES,
 Secretary.
 Council Room,
 Tientsin, February 16th, 1923. [451]

INTIMATION

CHAMPAGNE
de ST. MARCEAUX & CO.
REIMS.

Vintage 1911.
(Guaranteed)
1884.

Champagne de St. Marceaux & Co., Reims, is considered one of the finest Champagnes produced.
 It invariably figures in the Menus at State Banquets, Civic functions, Re-gimental Dinners; and is served in all the leading Social and Sporting Clubs of Great Britain, Europe, America, India and the Colonies.

SOLE AGENTS—
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,
Wine & Spirit Merchants.
(ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS)
TELEPHONE 616.

BIRTHS.
CHELMIS—At Shanghai, on February 22nd to Mr. and Mrs. D. CHELMIS, a son.
SHANGHAI—On February 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Daniels, a son.

DEATHS.
DAVIS—At Shanghai, on February 23rd, ANNA S., the beloved wife of THEODORE G. DAVIS, of Plainfield, New Jersey, U.S.A.
JONES—At Shanghai, on February 21st, DEREK LESLIE-TREVALYAN, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Jones, of 11, Darroch Road, age 18 months.
PERRIERA—At Shanghai, on February 23rd, after a brief illness, THEOPHILUS SORTEIRO PERRIERA, of Brewer & Co., aged 73 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

"The Daily Press."
 HONGKONG, MARCH 1st, 1923.

THE STRIKE.
 The serious development in the strike situation yesterday puts it beyond all doubt that the strike is a political, rather than an economic, movement. Granted that at its outset a small band of seamen or of seamen recruiting agents started the agitation for a wage increase, it was not long before the movement entered upon a new phase. The leaders were no longer seamen pure and simple; others with their own axes to grind and interests, political or personal, to work, took hold of the movement. The first issue of the leaflets issued by the Union—eight in all appear to have been issued—stated that the President was a Mr. CHE YIN PAK (I the Labour M.P.), with whom was associated a Mr. YIN YIK. The present President, Mr. SU SHAO CHING, was then in charge of reception and news, and the late President, Mr. LI PAO SHING, had not appeared. It is this gentleman, apparently, who is stated in the Press to be at the present time in the hands of the Law on a charge of murder. It would seem that neither the first nor the second Presidents are seamen. That they have organising capacity of a high order is evident. There are those who say that the Cantonese are highly pleased at having a first-class strike on their hands and one that is out-doing the West in its handling of the matter and in its replacement of legal authority. For surely no Western strike has presented all the features of this one: shipping of all sorts held up; Chinese pilots not allowed to pilot; food-stuffs for Hongkong seized and, in some cases, thrown away;

trains and vessels searched by Union men with Union badges, and steam-launches seized or impressed into patrol services; Boccia Tigris patrolled so that, it is alleged, junks hesitate to sail for Hongkong. Such and similar aggressive acts plainly call for interference by the Civil Power, but the Civil Power has so far held its hands. In response to a message from the Hongkong Government calling upon the Union to repudiate intimidation—it having stated that intimidation was not its desire—a notice was issued by the Union—surely with its tongue, so to speak, in its cheek, for nothing came of it. A notice issued by the Customs Commissioner incorporating the document and calling upon traders to resume shipping in the interests of business and of revenue, under the guarantee of that document, was ridiculed and laughed at.
 For days past negotiations have been taking place in Hongkong, representatives of the Union coming from and going to Canton with monotonous regularity. Full power? Yes, but only if terms set by the headquarters in Canton are accepted in Hongkong. It appeared last week that the fulfilment of such a form of negotiation and the sinister attitude of the Union leaders was bearing fruit. The Civil Power began to realise that its authority was being challenged, and a power behind the throne was seeking to come into being. For what other significance is to be attributed to the formation of a Chinese Strikers' Union headquarters which has absorbed the Seamen's Union of the early days of the movement? This, coupled with the very serious loss of the means of livelihood for thousands of innocent traders throughout Kwangtung, aye and in neighbouring provinces, should surely induce authoritative interference. The seamen themselves have no voice in headquarters deliberation—witness the stony silence in which proposals placed before a meeting with the intent that they be turned down are received by the meeting. Witness, also, the manifest restlessness of the men accustomed to the sea and immured in a strange city. Witness, also, the parrot-like repetition of 30 per cent, and 40 per cent, increase; no work until Hongkong has sanctioned the re-opening of the local Union offices; no reduction until the shipping Companies have stated their maximum limit of advance, etc. Note, also, the views of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs given by the *Canton Times*.
 Is a political, coterie to be allowed to enforce one view and one only upon a whole province? Granted that a rise in wages in some trades is needed, granted that abuses exist which work to the detriment of the seaman and to the receipt of his full wage by himself, surely it is more than high time that the Civil Power steps in, frees the seamen from the bonds that hold him in leash, accepts the fair offer of the Shipping Companies, and calls for a resumption of work with the increased wage offered—arbitration to issue its fiat on maximum and minimum and other matters needing consideration.
 The turn which the strike took yesterday shatters the high hopes that were indulged in when the responsible authorities at Canton began to interest themselves in a practical manner to secure the return of the seamen to work. Yesterday, the organisation which is directing the strike from Canton called out the Chinese bakers in the Colony as well as the cooks in the hotels and restaurants, and it is common knowledge that every domestic servant in the Colony is being influenced—intimidated is the better word—to join in the strike. Hitherto, the Government of Hongkong has exhibited the greatest patience in very trying circumstances and made every possible effort in the interests of peace and neighbourly relations. Recent developments, however, left no other course open to the Government but to obtain from the Legislative Council powers of a most drastic character for dealing with the situation. The port is closed. A special Order-in-Council extends the restrictions on travellers to Chinese, so that no Chinese can now leave the port without a Police permit. The menace to the peace and welfare of the inhabitants of the Colony must be combated with all the strength that the Government can command, and it is to be hoped that knowledge of the measures adopted by the Hongkong Government will stimulate the Civil Power at Canton to act with similar strength of purpose so that peace and good order may be speedily restored. For, certain it is, that if Hongkong, with its thousands of Chinese traders and inhabitants, is suffering from the long strike, Canton and the Delta are suffering to a far greater degree.

We regret to learn that Mr. Frank Maitland is lying seriously ill.

The Shanghai Spring race meeting is fixed for the first three days in May, with the "off day" on the 8th.

It is announced that the arrangements for the Wolshmen's dinner to-day (St. David's Day) have been cancelled owing to the strike.

Mrs. David Fraser, the *Times* correspondent, and Mrs. Fraser, and Mr. S. E. Lucas, advisor to the Bank of China, and Mrs. Lucas left Peking last week for Shanghai, en route for England.

The chief steward of the East Asiatic motor vessel *Chile*, when the ship arrived in Shanghai last week, suddenly became gravely ill and was removed to hospital ashore. He died shortly after admission.

A northern paper announces that Major Garibaldi has been decorated by the Chinese Government with the 2nd Class Chiao Ho, and by the Japanese Government with the 3rd Class Order of the Rising Sun, in recognition of his services on the Inter-Allied Technical Board in Siberia.

A message reached Peking recently from Yunnanfu stating that two well-known British missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson-Taylor of the China Inland Mission, were carried off by Fu Hsiao-hung, a bandit leader operating to the north of Yunnanfu, while travelling from Kuiting on Thursday last. A later telegram reports that Mrs. Hudson-Taylor was later released and had arrived in Yunnanfu.

His Majesty has been pleased to award the Reserve Decoration (R.D.) to Lieut.-Comdr. Frederick G. W. Newbery, R.N.R., who is at present in command of the C.M.S. *Kwungchi*, for his services in the Royal Navy Reserve and during the War. The presentation, by Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., acting on behalf of H.M. Minister, took place at the Consulate-General in Shanghai last week.

The third match of the first round for the billiard championship of the Colony was played off at the Victoria Recreation Club last night between Andrew Tse and R. F. de Luz. De Luz took the game in hand from the start and won comfortably. The highest break was made by the winner, who made 49. Tse's highest break was 35. To-night A. G. Pike meets S. K. Kwok. This promises to be a very good match.

FIRE INSURANCE FRAUD.
LOCAL COMPANIES VICTIMISED.
 At the Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, yesterday, Ma Shunpan was indicted for attempted arson and for committing acts with a view to a felony.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball prosecuted for the Crown and Mr. T. N. Chow, instructed by Messrs. Lee and Rugg, defended.
 The following formed the jury:—Messrs. R. W. Bradbury (foreman), O. Stuart, R. W. Lee, J. E. Ellams, A. C. Johnstone, L. A. Ozorio and J. Toppin.
 The Crown alleged that in April, last year, the Shun Mow Firm rented the first floor of No. 106, Des Vaux Road West. On the 10th of that month the firm hired \$30 worth of furniture but soon were a month in arrears with the hire money. On May 10th the firm took out a policy for \$4,000 with the Union Trading Co. On November 22nd they took out another policy for \$3,000 with Messrs. Shewan, Tomes, as agents for the Yangtze Insurance Co. On November 25th the firm applied to the Union Trading Co. for another policy, but the application was refused and the previous policy cancelled. On December 19th the Shun Mow Firm took out a fourth policy, with Messrs. Shewan, Tomes, for \$4,000. Consequently, on January 1st the firm was insured for \$7,000.
 That day a rent collector noticed a smell of kerosene. Accosted by the rent collector the accused said he was unable to pay the rent at the moment but would be in a position to pay it later. The police were notified and the accused was searched. A packet containing black powder and some fuses were found in one of his pockets. There was a wet patch which smelt of kerosene in the middle of the room. A quantity of liquid found on the premises was certified by the Government Analyst to be a mixture of petrol and naphthalene. The stock and furniture on the premises were valued by Mr. H. E. Lamport at \$223.21.
 The jury found the prisoner "guilty" on the count of committing acts leading to a felony and after legal argument the Judge reserved his decision as to sentence.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IRISH SITUATION.

MR. CHURCHILL DESCRIBES IT AS VERY SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, February 27th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill stated that the result of the Irish Conference at the Colonial Office was very satisfactory and reassuring. The South Irish Ministers were in no way weakened in their determination to carry out the treaty entirely. Their opposition to the Republics had not abated but they deferred to the strong Sinn Féin demand that the constitution as well as the treaty should be submitted to the Irish electorate. The result would be to delay the election till early in June. The position of the British Government or the treaty was not affected. There was no reason for a change in the British policy and evacuation of British troops would continue.

The committee stage of the Irish Bill will be taken in Thursday and Friday and the further stages next week.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

THE REPORT OF THE CHAMBER OF SHIPPING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM SAYS THAT THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY LAST YEAR WAS THE WORST WITHIN MEMORY.

The Chamber's index number for freight was 46 for January and 29 for December compared with 100 in the preceding year.

Improvements in the situation must await recovery of the trade and commerce of the world. The extent to which British shipping will profit thereby will depend largely upon the extent to which working costs are modified in relation to competitive freights. Twelve per cent. of British tonnage is at present idle.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL SUFFERS.

One result of the depression in shipping and trade generally has been that the quantity of merchandise carried through the Manchester Ship Canal last year was the lowest of the last twenty years. Receipts dropped by over a quarter of a million sterling, traffic by nearly a million tons.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE.

COLLISION BETWEEN POLICE AND STRIKE COMMANDOES.

JOHANNESBURG, February 27th.

The strike situation, which was aggravated along the Reef over the weekend, culminated in a fierce encounter early this morning between the police and the strike commandoes.

The former made baton charges, and fierce hand-to-hand fighting ensued. Both parties were reinforced and the struggle ended in many being injured on both sides. There have also been a number of assaults on willing workers.

A sufficient quantity of dynamite was found near Witbank power-station to wreck the town.

Johannesburg is in danger of being lightless and tramless in consequence of the men's federation objecting Municipality using alleged "scab" coal. A withdrawal of the workers is threatened.

GERMAN WAR PRISONERS' ESCAPE.

BOLDT AND DITTMAR GET AWAY TO SWEDEN.

BERLIN, January 27th.

Boldt and Dittmar, the two German naval men convicted of war crimes who got out of prison, escaped to Sweden from Swinemunde.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, February 27th.

In the House of Commons, questioned in regard to the escape of Boldt and Dittmar, the Attorney-General stated that the Government strongly protested to Germany, who had given assurances that they had taken every step possible to secure re-arrest; but so far the Government had received no information that they had been re-arrested.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

PLANS TO GREAT EAST EUROPEAN FEDERATION.

LONDON, February 27th.

The plans of M. Benet, mentioned on the 26th, to create a great central East European Federation, of which Austria's accession to the Little Entente mentioned on the 21st was a step, have further progressed as the result of a conference at Bucharest at which Poland agreed to join Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia in making a single unit at the Genoa Conference. Economic experts from the four countries, whose combined populations are 70,000,000, will confer at Belgrade on March 5th in preparation for Genoa. It is possible that Greece may be represented at Belgrade.

RUBBER PROPAGANDA.

On the ground that the best interests of the industry will be best served by united action, the Rubber Shareholders' Association has abandoned an independent scheme for separate propaganda, and has decided to support the work of the Rubber Growers' Association.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

IMPORTANT U.S. COURT DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, February 27th.

The Foreign Relations Committee has favourably reported on the General Tariff Eastern, and Chinese Tariff Treaties, thus completing consideration of the Conference agreements.

The Supreme Court has declared in favour of the constitutionality of the woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution, giving women the suffrage on the same terms as men. The amendment was adopted in 1919, but its constitutionality was subsequently disputed.

The Supreme Court has decided that the United States Merchant Marine Law prohibits Canadian railways and steamers transporting merchandise between Alaska and United States continental ports.

INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION.

AN IMPORTANT SCHEME OUTLINED.

LONDON, February 27th.

The organising committee of the international corporation is reported to be in favour of the establishment of a national corporation in each affiliated country with an aggregate capital of £20,000,000 to which Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium will subscribe equally, but other countries including Japan and America will be invited to subscribe if they desire. The foregoing associations will be linked up with the international corporation with a capital of £2,000,000 sitting in London on which the committee will be represented.

The committee urges the governments interested to obtain legislative authority to give the necessary guarantees to their respective associations to enable commencement of operations immediately and declines to deal with countries not recognising past debts and other international obligations.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

STORY OF SHOOTING NOT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, February 27th.

The alleged shooting at the Prince of Wales' party, mentioned on the 25th is not confirmed. There was apparently no serious incident on the 21st. While the Prince of Wales' cars were being taken from Delhi to Patiala the police received information that two shots were fired at a car in which were an equestrian and two ladies, but on investigation they rejected the theory that the assailants used firearms. The marks on the car indicated that stones may have been thrown.

REMBRANDT EXPERT'S OFFER.

COLLECTION OF DUTCH ART.

AMSTERDAM, February 27th.

Dr. Bredius, the well-known Rembrandt expert, who is going to live at Monte Carlo, has offered to sell his house at the Hague to the city for 100,000 guilders. He has presented the city with Jan Steen's picture of a Satyr with Peasant, and wishes to leave there on loan part of his famous collection, which is in the house.

RUBBER COMPANY DIRECTOR'S SUICIDE.

LONDON, February 27th.

At the inquest on Mr. Croll evidence showed that he was suffering from neurasthenia as the result of overwork through the war and was worried by the depressed state of the rubber industry, though his financial position was of the soundest. A verdict of suicide was returned.

[A cable of the 25th inst. stated that Mr. Geo. Croll, director of Messrs. Harrisons and Crossfield, Ltd., and of a number of other rubber companies, was killed on the London Underground Railway.]

AN AMERICAN SENSATION.

WELL-KNOWN SHIPBUILDER INDICTED.

WASHINGTON, February 27th.

The Federal Grand Jury has indicted Charles Morse, the well-known shipbuilder, and his three sons on a charge of conspiracy and misappropriation of Government funds.

DECIDED AT LAST.

THE HAGUE, February 27th.

The International Commission of Inquiry into the loss of the Dutch steamer *Zubantia* during the war has found that the *Zubantia* was sunk by the explosion of a torpedo fired by a German submarine—whether wilfully or mistakenly is not decided.

COMING TO CHINA.

LONDON, February 27th.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Reverend Howard West Mowll, of Wyke College, Toronto, to be Assistant Bishop under Bishop Cassels in the Diocese of Western China.

THE DAVIS CUP.

NEW YORK, February 27th.

Canada has challenged for the Davis Cup.

SHIP SUBSIDY PLAN.

AMERICA'S LATEST SCHEME.

LONDON, February 27th.

President Harding is expected to recommend to Congress to-morrow a ship subsidy plan providing for raising a so-called revolving fund of about \$30,000,000 a year through diversion of a percentage of the customs receipts. The advocates of the plan opine that it will probably meet with greater favour than former schemes from the fact that it does not require direct appropriation.

THE WEDDING OF PRINCESS MARY.

MESSAGES FROM THE HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

YESTERDAY THE SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY

in port were dressed in honour of the wedding of Her Royal Highness Princess Mary to Viscount Lascelles. Several of the British mercantile ships were also dressed or at least flew the Royal Ensign.

The following cable messages have been exchanged:—

DISPATCHED 27.2.33.—Comptroller of Household, Buckingham Palace, London.

St. George's Society Hongkong joins in universal and heartfelt good wishes to her Royal Highness Princess Mary.—Ensign, President.

RECEIVED 28.2.33.—To President St. George's Society Hongkong. Princess Mary sends sincere thanks for your kind message which H.R.H. greatly appreciates.—JOAN MULHOLLAND lady-in-waiting.

"THOUSANDS OF SIGHTSEERS."

LONDON, February 27th.

The bright sunshine to-day has revived the hopes which heavy rain yesterday will be favoured by weather conditions favourable to the enormous throng of sightseers already London. Thousands of sightseers have arrived from all over the world and hundreds from the United States alone, while many have also come from France. Great numbers arrived during the week-end from the provinces. They are spending Sunday and to-day viewing the Abbey precincts and the procession route. The numerous stands erected are insufficient to meet the demand.

Princess Mary was still busy on Saturday receiving deputations and presents at Buckingham Palace. The King and Queen held the last of three wedding receptions at St. James' Palace to-day. Everywhere their appearance was greeted with remarkable demonstrations of loyalty and affection.

A number of seats have been allotted at the Abbey by the Colonial Office to dominions and colonial representatives.

CHINESE GIFT FOR PRINCESS MARY.

LONDON, February 27th.

A present from the President of China was to-night handed to Princess Mary, who greatly admired it. It consisted of a number of objects of jade and ivory and a pair of huge lacquer vases made at Pechow in 1770 by order of Emperor Kien Lung.

EARL OF HAREWOOD HONOURED.

LONDON, February 27th.

The King has invested the Earl of Harewood with the grand cross of the Victorian Order.

CO-OPERATION IN TRADE.

LABOUR LEADER'S ADVICE.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking at the

inaugural meeting of the Windsor Chamber of Commerce, on January 18th, said trade and industry could no longer be conducted by empirical methods. In the present condition of affairs, rule-of-thumb methods and haphazard hand-to-mouth ways of doing business were calculated to bring failure. We had reached a stage in economic evolution when these responsibilities for the nation lived must get together for consultation and understanding. Co-operation was the key to progress in trade, finance, and industry, as it was in international relations. Business men needed to make a more determined effort to understand the interdependence of world trade. Had this been more fully understood, some of the difficulties from which we were now suffering might have been avoided. We could not any longer treat trade and commerce as an individual, local, or even exclusively national concern. Trade was subject to the complications of world finance. There was an economic contribution each country must make to the prosperity of the world as a whole. The earth was our storehouse, and all the nations of the earth must be encouraged to be our customers. Trade difficulties of a quite unprecedented kind had arisen, the result of causes which perplexed even the experts. The position was so abnormal that it might take years of effort by the combined forces of Capital, Labour, and the State to remove the shattered mechanism of trade and to set the wheels of industry revolving once again as before the world war. "We cannot be content merely to restore trade to the level of pre-war years," declared Mr. Henderson. "Great as the value of trade was before the war, it was not large enough to provide everyone with the means to a decent, healthy existence. The essential conditions of an economic revival are a bigger production of wealth, more efficient methods of distribution, the removal of restrictions upon the free flow of trade, and a sense of justice amongst the producers."

AMERICAN TRADE IN THE ORIENT.

REPORT OF THE RECENT SAN FRANCISCO MISSION.

A SAN FRANCISCO MESSAGE SAYS:—What

the American people should do to respond to their prospects in the Pacific trade area is set forth in a comprehensive report of 10,000 words by the executive committee of the San Francisco Commercial Relationship Delegation to the Far East, which returned aboard the Empire State after three months of first-hand study of the peoples and the markets of the Orient.

"This is a supreme opportunity—one of boundless magnitude," the committee says in its report. "To realize it to the full will imply the exercise of our highest commercial vision and initiative. Formulating policies and establishing practices that will galvanize our best ideals into action will win for the American people the increasing friendship, respect and trade of the countries of the Orient."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendations of the committee embrace discussion of the development of closer relations between America and the Orient, the Pan-Pacific Union; transportation, European competition, foreign banking and credits, America's foreign trade policy, the development of Government service abroad, the parcels post, American personnel abroad, the status of the Philippines, standardization of grades, analyses and classifications, and kindred problems. The gist of the report is as follows.

The committee strongly urges that a programme of business development be planned immediately and carried forward so as to be continuously effective in the making of social as well as commercial contacts between the peoples of the Orient and the Occident.

The committee is unanimous in its belief that the greater opportunity for American commercial expansion is upon the Pacific and with the countries of the Orient.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular and adequate steamship service to important ports of call in the Far East will greatly enhance the opportunities for commercial development by America. It is therefore strongly urged that the government, American transportation, industrial manufacturing producing, and commercial and financial interests combine efforts for the definite and permanent development of such service, and, through trans-Pacific competition, in the Far East is keener to-day than at any time since the inception of the world war. America to survive commercially in the field must meet this competition with courage and determination. "It requires the elimination of waste, not only in selling and transporting merchandise, but in the actual production of it as well. It means making sacrifices at present in order to build permanently for the future. It is true that temporary advantages in the form of low international exchange rates at present favour European exploitation of these markets, but these only affect the present. The character of the markets has changed, and to succeed America must adapt herself to new conditions, and so organize as to develop a campaign which when undertaken will permit of nothing but success."

THE FOLLOWING DEATHS ARE ANNOUNCED:—

The following deaths are announced:—The colonel Voigt alias Captain Koppnick; Professor Ford Kiley, 44 years, mathematical instructor at Woolwich; the sugar refiner Sir William Tait; and the pathology professor Sims Woodhead of Cambridge.

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Price is becoming daily a more important factor in the sale of merchandise in this market. However, credit frequently becomes the determining factor. Some of European merchants in the Far East are able to offer both as inducements. For America to compete under present conditions it is necessary that more liberal banking methods be developed and the committee recommends the active support, wherever possible, by the commercial corporations of America, of foreign banking companies, as authorized under the Edge Amendment to the Federal Reserve Law, and the development of credit organizations which are able to operate on an equally broad scale.

DOUBLE DIFFICULTIES.

American merchants in the Orient face competition already occupying a favourable position and carry the additional handicap of federal taxation, from which competing nationals of other countries are exempt. Transportation companies under the American flag write off higher expenses than competitors, and still have to meet price or rate requirements. Little encouragement is given the American merchant in his effort to carry the American flag abroad.

American embassies, consulates and other government offices abroad are not provided with housing and office facilities and personnel on a basis comparable with those of other important countries, and as a result they are hampered in the performance of their duties.

SUPPORT FOR GENERAL WOOD.

The committee urges that the American government strongly and positively support Governor General Wood in the findings and recommendations contained in his Philippine report. The committee further strongly urges that immediate steps be taken by the government publicly to define fixed political status for the benefit of all interests in the Philippines.

Every effort should be made to develop Manila as America's trading base in the Far East, through the development of its port facilities, and a free zone for the reconditioning and trans-shipment of merchandise.

Agreements for settling controversies and disputes should be made with chambers of commerce and other organizations abroad possessing proper facilities for this purpose.

The following deaths are announced:—The colonel Voigt alias Captain Koppnick; Professor Ford Kiley, 44 years, mathematical instructor at Woolwich; the sugar refiner Sir William Tait; and the pathology professor Sims Woodhead of Cambridge.

NATIONAL PATRIOTISM.

CLASSICS' AID TO PEACE.

VISCOUNT MILNER'S PLEA.

In his presidential address to the

Classical Association, in the City of London School, on January 6th, Viscount Milner welcomed the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the position of the classics in our educational system, and contended that the idea that there was some necessary antagonism between the study of the classics and that of modern subjects had received its death-blow from the scientific side. That could not be placed in material progress as a sufficient harmonising force against the further drifting apart of the Western and Central European peoples. While he would be the last to decry the value of national patriotism, rivalry between nations must be restrained by moral principles. Among the factors which for many generations had made most powerfully for the maintenance of some measure of moral unity among European nations were Christianity and Greco-Roman culture.

Mr. Asquith urged that even upon purely utilitarian grounds the study of the classics could be justified.

Viscount Milner said that the result of the labours of the Committee appointed to inquire into the position of classics in our educational system must be a satisfaction and an encouragement to all those who believed, as he did, that the study of classics was an essential pillar of a sound edifice of national education. The report contained abundant evidence, and its reception by the public afforded further proof, that the long and unifying controversy between the advocates of scientific training was coming to an end, or at any rate had entered upon a new phase and assumed a more hopeful character. He had never been able to take sides in what seemed to him a mistaken controversy. His own education, such as it was, was almost entirely classical, and classical in the old-fashioned sense. It consisted in reading closely, and often, certain great classical authors, and trying to learn from them how to think and to express himself. With the exception of a little political economy, much of it wrong, which he had spent forty years unlearning (laughter)—he was taught practically nothing else. To the priceless privilege of having sat even for a few years at the feet of those august masters, breathing the atmosphere of their lofty thought, and striving to catch something of their perfect artistry in language, he owed whatever mental equipment he might have, and whatever moral inspiration he had carried with him into the battle of life. His gratitude to his old teachers had not grown faint; his allegiance to them was unshaken. If their words now rose less readily to his lips, he would find believe that in the good old days he inhaled too much of their spirit to be ever wholly estranged from their sane and stately conception of what was best and worthiest in human life. (Cheers.)

He would be strangely unfaithful to their teaching if he were to accord a secondary place to the study of the laws of Nature or to regard the curriculum of his own youthful studies, orthodox as it appeared in those days, as the framework of anything like a complete or liberal education, or as an adequate introduction to modern life. The idea that the classical spirit was in any sense opposed to the scientific spirit was a complete mistake. (Cheers.) The contrast, if there were a contrast, between ancient and modern, in the world of thought, was in no way identical with the more real distinction between the study of Man and the study of Nature, between the Humanities and Physical Science. There were countless points of contact between these two great branches of human knowledge. The extraordinary thing was that they should ever have been put, so to speak, into competition, or that we should have been invited to become partisans of one against the other. That controversy he hoped was now a thing of the past. The best minds on both sides had agreed to bury it, and having buried it, they could unite to tackle the real problem—the problem that was presented by the vast, the overwhelming accumulation of modern knowledge. The good old principle, that the truly educated man should know "something of everything and everything of something," was no longer applicable. Yet we could not abandon the ideal of a liberal education, or providing some common ground on which all men who had intellectual interests, however diverse, their work in life or the subjects of their study, could continue to meet. We were all alive to the mischief of too early specialisation.

It was strongly contended that our own language and literature, thoroughly taught, would furnish as complete a mental equipment, and indeed, one more suitable for an Englishman of to-day than Latin or Greek, or both of them combined. In public debate he had often thought that to know only English, if a man knew it well, was a positive advantage to him. He had often been struck by the large proportion of good speakers among political-minded working men. In raciness and directness they easily excelled the common run of speakers trained in college debating societies. One reason for that was that they escaped the temptation to indulge in periods, to the over-elaboration of thought, and the use of long and involved sentences which best men habituated to composition in languages like Latin and Greek. The tendency to cram too much into a single sentence, so dangerous in English oratory, was one to which the classically trained speaker was naturally prone. But he could admit all this without abating the high claim just made for the classics, for in the first place this was not a mere question of language. A man might know little or no Latin and Greek and yet be deeply indebted to Greek and Roman for his mental development.

220,000 JEWELS IN A PARIS PARK.

The *Weekly Dispatch*, says a gardener digging with a pick in a public square in Paris accidentally unearthed jewels worth 220,000. It was subsequently identified that the owner was a woman and that the find was the proceeds of a burglary at her home in July 1914.

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It was strongly contended that our own language and literature, thoroughly taught, would furnish as complete a mental equipment, and indeed, one more suitable for an Englishman of to-day than Latin or Greek, or both of them combined. In public debate he had often thought that to know only English, if a man knew it well, was a positive advantage to him. He had often been struck by the large proportion of good speakers among political-minded working men. In raciness and directness they easily excelled the common run of speakers trained in college debating societies. One reason for that was that they escaped the temptation to indulge in periods, to the over-elaboration of thought, and the use of long and involved sentences which best men habituated to composition in languages like Latin and Greek. The tendency to cram too much into a single sentence, so dangerous in English oratory, was one to which the classically trained speaker was naturally prone. But he could admit all this without abating the high claim just made for the classics, for in the first place this was not a mere question of language. A man might know little or no Latin and Greek and yet be deeply indebted to Greek and Roman for his mental development.

There is, Lord Milner contended, such a thing as a distinctive Western and Central European civilisation—moral and intellectual capital, a stock of sentiments and ideas, in which all these nations are in a greater or less degree, shares. This common heritage has not always existed, nor can we be sure that it will continue to exist. At the present time there seems to be a tendency to disintegration. So far from being drawn closer together by the improvement of communications and the growth of economic interdependence, the peoples of the European family appear to be spiritually drifting farther apart. I am no internationalist, and should be the last to decry the value of national patriotism. Rivalry between nations, as between individuals, is a factor in evolution making for vitality and growth. But if it is to be healthy and not pernicious, it must be rivalry within bounds, not a mere brutal struggle for mastery unrestrained by any moral principle. And as a matter of fact, except among pure barbarians, it always has been so restrained—as between individuals by law and customs, as between nations at various times by various influences—in the Middle Ages by Catholicism, by chivalry; in more modern days by the group of conventions, often violated, but never wholly ineffective, which we call international law. But the strength of all such restraining forces depends ultimately upon the existence of something like a common conscience, some identity of sentiment among nations, as to what is and is not admissible in the conduct of men towards one another. Unless they think and feel alike on some fundamental questions of morality, the frantic excesses of nationalism will end by leading them to tear one another in pieces.

That a nation, as it increases in strength and self-consciousness, should develop a distinctive civilisation and its own philosophy of life is only natural. But this growth should be like that of the branches of a tree, which do indeed spread asunder towards all the winds of heaven, but are yet dependent on the common root. It is the roots of European civilisation which are in danger, for standing divergences have begun to manifest themselves between the moral standards of nations that once recognised a common code. We cannot trust to material progress as a sufficient harmonising force. Faith in that road of salvation was a delusion of the middle of the last century. Closer intercourse may indeed cement the bonds between Great Britain and the Dominions, and will, I believe, be the most potent factor in preserving the unity of the British Commonwealth. But that is because the peoples so drawn together are peoples mainly of the same race and language, the same blood, the same traditions. Has a like effect been produced by closer intercourse between Great Britain and, say, Egypt or India, between the European world and the world of Islam? Quite obviously it has not. Closer intercourse is invaluable in preserving and strengthening friendship and harmony between kindred peoples; it is powerless to create them between peoples whose whole outlook on life is radically dissimilar. Moral approximation and moral approximation alone can control the elemental passions that engender antagonism between race and race, or mitigate the fierceness of their conflict. Let us, therefore, foster with the most pious care any influences that can contribute to the moral unity of the group of nations to which we ourselves belong.

Now, among the factors, which for many generations have made most powerfully for the maintenance of some measure of moral unity among European nations, two stand out pre-eminent. They are Christianity and Greco-Roman culture. (Cheers.) Far be it from me to attempt to appraise the comparative strength of these two influences, or to trace the interaction of these associated forces. Certain it is that they have both in their several ways been harmonising influences of enormous potency. In genuinely European peoples there is a great stock of common ideas and sentiments, a great common tradition inherited from Greece and Rome. No other literature has had so wide a penetration or so catholic an effect as the literature of Greece and Rome. It is still the strongest spiritual bond between European nations. Can we, at this stage of all others in the world's history, allow that influence to be weakened with impunity?

Mr. Asquith, in moving a vote of thanks to Lord Milner, said of all forms of culture and research the one which made the most in these days for the acquisition or the reacquisition—at any rate the consolidation—of better feelings among the more civilised races of mankind was that of the humanities. "I would," Mr. Asquith added, "far rather trust to that, if a choice had to be made—I agree it is an artificial choice—than to a more extended knowledge of the exact composition of the atom—(laughter)—or the exploration of what appears to be, for the moment, at any rate, and provisionally, the final theory of physical philosophy that in the long run everything depended upon man's point of view. (Laughter.) The classics are there. Their teachings are as elegant and as illuminating in regard to the problems, speculative, ethical, political, of to-day as they were 2,000 years ago, and if the continued pursuit and study of the classics had to be justified, as it has not upon purely utilitarian grounds it could easily vindicate its claim." (Cheers.)

Viscount Milner, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, which was passed with great cordiality, said that one of the greatest assets of classical

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
ISABEL RAMSAY.)

Paris, January 23rd.

I was present one day this week at the brilliant reception which the Comité Franco-Américain gave to celebrate Marshal Foch's return from the United States. The function was held at Claridge's Hotel and here were gathered—I'll not go so far as to say, all the youth and beauty, but, at any rate, all the elegance and distinction of the diplomatic and social worlds of Paris. The Marshal himself pulled away at a huge cigar and looked as merry as a sand-boy whilst holding a miniature court for the many who wished to pay homage to the man in the sky-blue uniform. The ante-rooms and alcoves were filled with non-dancers, whilst in the spacious hall-room the younger set jazzed and shimmed to the strains of an orchestra.

The assembly was quite interesting from a fashion point of view, because it gave one an opportunity of viewing the latest French and American ideals on this important question. It did not take long to realise the fact that the feminine element of both these nations present unanimously favoured the straight, draped evening gown. There were a few rare exceptions to prove the rule, but the vast majority wore gowns as plainly cut and draped as it is possible to conceive one.

As to colour, there was an amazing amount of white, ivory, and oyster. Except for a few black velvet gowns worn by matrons anxious to tone down their bulk, there was a total absence of black, which goes to prove how successful has been the campaign against this shade by designers. These black velvet dresses were always brightened by the addition of a jet ornament or two, and if the wearer had hair that was already turning grey, she copied a habit the French have of powdering it and dressing it high on her head and off her forehead à la Marie Antoinette. There were also a few royal blue velvet gowns, and, when worn by blonde women, the effect was sufficiently attractive to tempt others to follow the example.

The draped dresses were nearly all in satin, charmeuse, brocade and crêpe Maroccan. One stately woman wore a dress in apricot satin which was a combination of sweeping curves and hanging lines that vanished one into the other; her only ornaments were a diamond clasp, catching on the right shoulder a fold which swept across the back in a train effect, and a diamond tiara in her hair. She was not alone in her idea of simplicity, for nearly every other woman present wore a gown made on similar lines, both of cut and simplicity of design.

Trains were conspicuous by their absence. I saw one woman wearing a black charmeuse draped gown ending in a skimp wisp of a train which either mopped up the dust of the floor or gave its owner obvious anxiety and trouble to hold across her arm. Decidedly, if designers want women to return to the wearing of trains, they will have to establish classes where their fair clients may learn over again the gentle art of being hampered unnecessarily—and not showing it.

I must say they are managing this as far as the length of skirt is concerned, for women are taking with all the grace in the world to skirts which are by now not only to their ankles but an inch or so beyond. In another month or so they will be so long that the most elegant Parisienne will not mind appearing in the street in thread stockings, because she will know that not a centimetre of her leg can be seen. Not only are dresses long, but, seeing it is a crime to appear in the street or at any social reunion with the skirt showing below the coat, this garment has also been lengthened. This means that the women who follow the fashions are condemned to carry round so many extra kilos of heavy cloth or fur, yet they submit so thorough has been the campaign which forced them, in spite of themselves, to lengthen their skirts.

There are one or two kinds of frock which remain at all times an exception to whatever law is ruling; these are the "period" frock and the taffetas or tulle frock affected by girls of the "fluffy" type. The "period" frock simply modernises the particular frock of the particular period chosen by the designer and may, therefore, be either short or long, wide or narrow, a mass of frills or a mass of clinging draperies; the taffetas frock is a special favourite of Jeanne Lanvin, and is made with a long bodice that outlines the shape of the body; straight, elbow sleeves, or none at all; and a full skirt with a scalloped hem; at the waist is a trail of flowers hanging down from one side, or a flat rosette or ribbon with streamers. The first of these frocks was launched several seasons ago, but the Younger Set have found them so becoming that it looks now as though the taffetas frock of this type were going to remain for all time, like the kimono, the turban-shaped hat and the sports coat. The tulle frock, also, has a bodice that moulds the figure and a skirt that is a series of full skirts, one on top of the other. A pretty American girl was wearing a frock of this kind made with maize-coloured tulle over flesh-tinted satin; there were no sleeves to the bodice and the skirt was composed of at least six square-shaped pieces placed at different intervals round the waist, so that the hem showed a collection of jagged edges. The idea was good because the billowing effect of a ballet skirt was produced without the hard line of the straight hem. A dark-skinned Portuguese girl wore an effective taffetas frock of the Jeanne Lanvin type I have just described; this was in a soft shade of buttercup and was trimmed with green velvet leaves sewn on in pairs at intervals over the skirt and bodice. A Spanish girl betrayed her nationality by wearing a handsome draped-fringed shawl over a plain under-dress, finished at the hem with a deep fringe; both the shawl and the under-dress were in an amethyst shade of crêpe de Chine, and the effect of colour was added to by a high comb so, the same shade of carved buffalo horn, worn, of course, in the hair.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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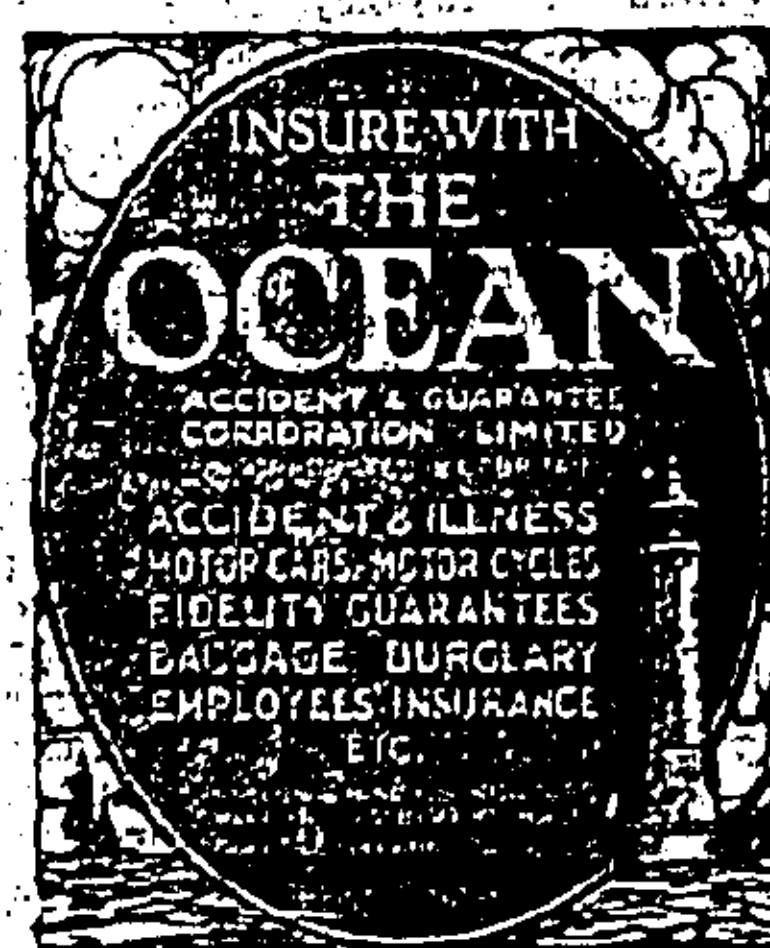
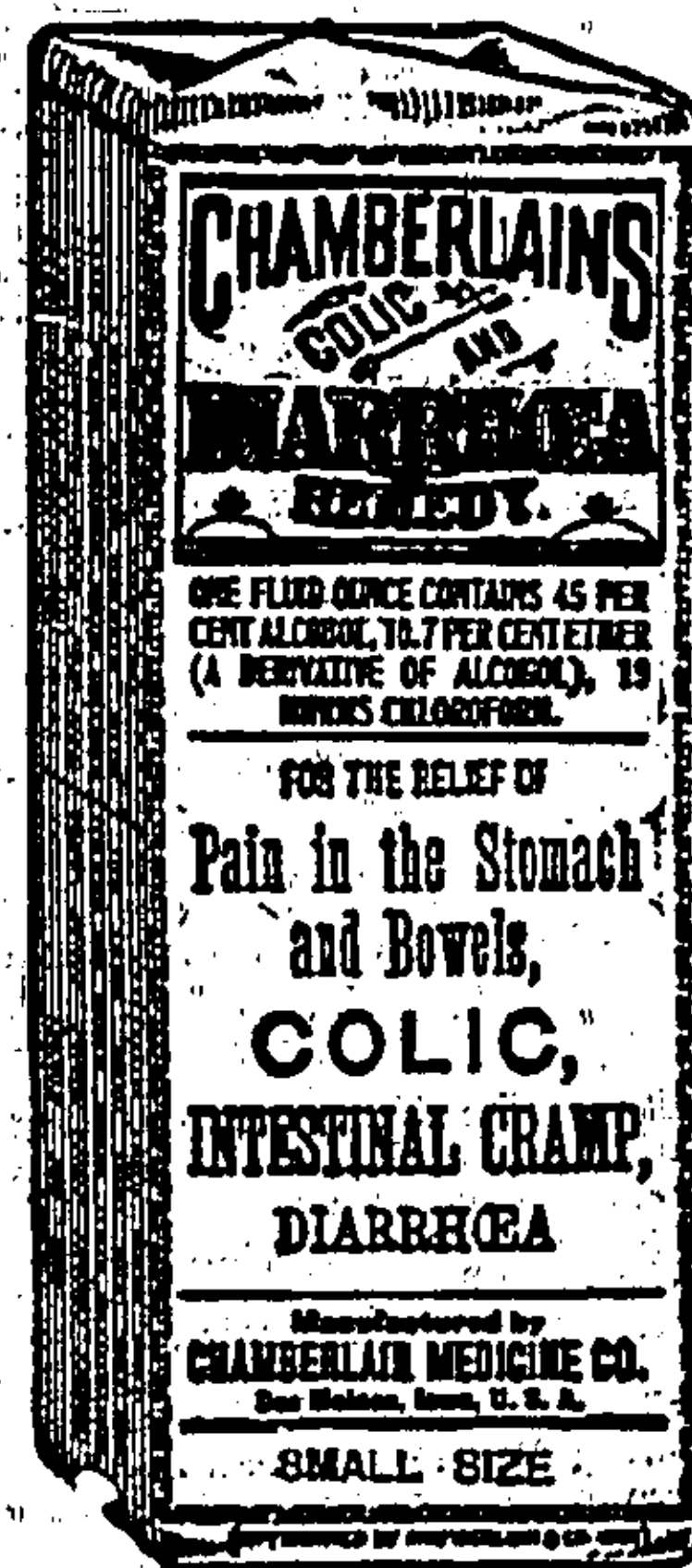
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There was a fair amount of coloured
lace worn, but there seems to be more
demand for silver lace than anything else.
Deep widths of this are chosen and mixed
with some rather bright shade. For
example, the bodice of a dress will be in
crimson or royal-blue velvet and the skirt
will be composed of tiers of silver lace
over a foundation to match the colour of
the bodice. Another point I noticed—a
point which is no doubt making glove
manufacturers gnash their teeth with rage—
was the complete absence of gloves.
Not only were all the women gloveless,
but the men as well. With the exception
of a few old gentlemen who compromised
by tucking their immaculate white gloves
in their waistcoat and murmuring regrets
throughout the evening on the passing of
the "old régime," there was not a pair of
gloves to be seen in the whole of this
elegant reunion.

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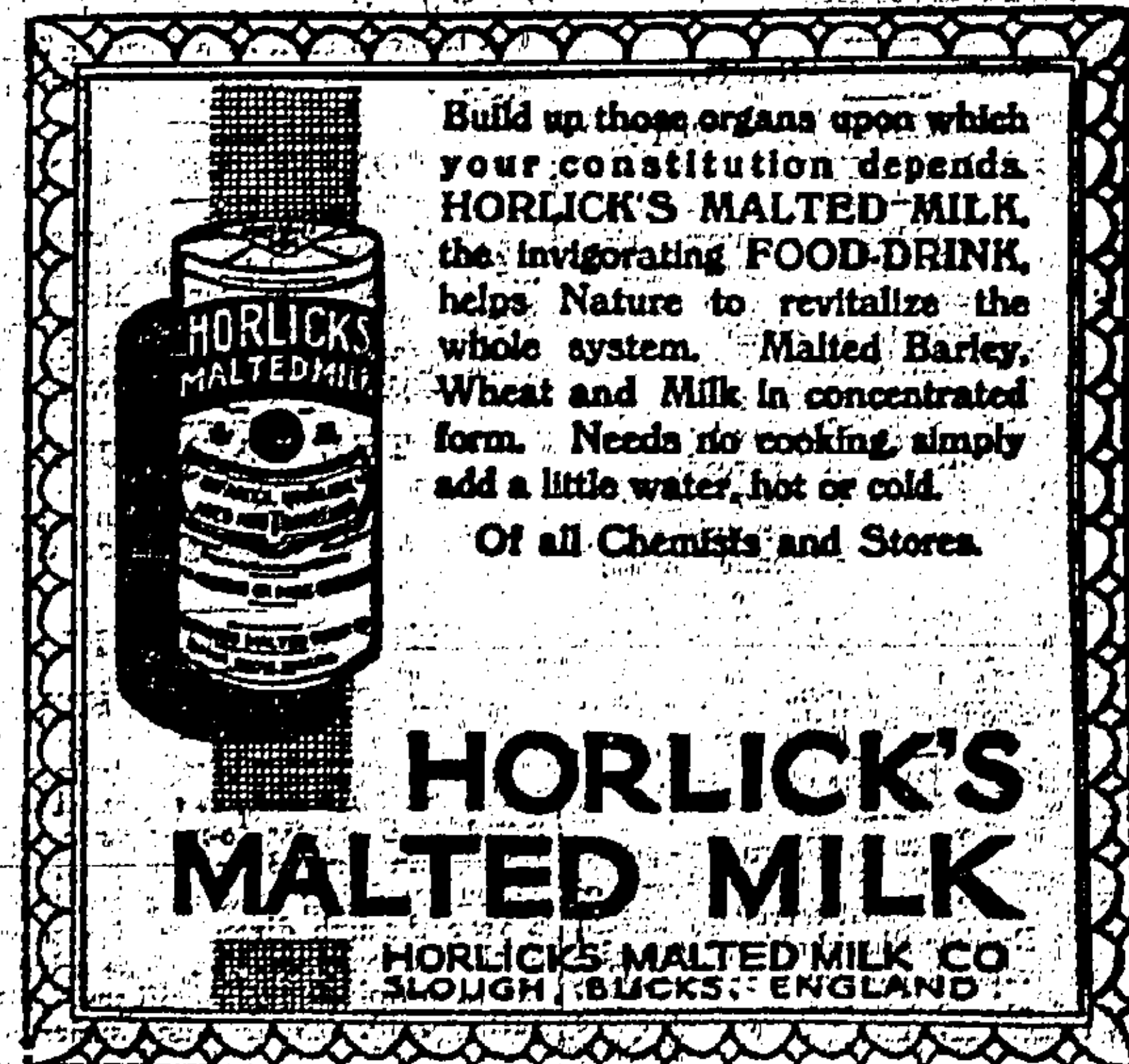
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SCOTTISH LETTER.

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL MISSION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

EDINBURGH, January 15th.

Scotland gave a cordial reception to the Japanese Industrial Mission, and its members created a most favourable impression upon all those with whom they came in contact. They visited both Edinburgh and Glasgow, devoting most of their time to the engineering and ship-building activities on the Clyde.

One of the interesting speeches made during the visit was that by Principal Sir Donald MacAlister, of Glasgow University. For many years he has taken a great interest in Japan, having acted in a consultative capacity in connection with the development of her Universities. As the result, he said, he had "learned to admire the enormous vigour, freshness, and spirit of progress which animated the nation; they were willing to learn from every side, and were prepared to better the instruction." Then he made a happy hit. Speaking of the Washington Conference, he was reminded of an expression of one of the great Japanese statesmen; he gave the quotation, and then added that he had not spoken Japanese for something like 45 years, the visitors would excuse his Scottish pronunciation. The Japanese visitors, it is needless to say, showed great pleasure at the incident. At a subsequent function Dr. Takuma Dan repaid the compliment to Principal MacAlister. "Men of the Principal's calibre," he said, "helped international thought, and the compliment he had paid their mission by quoting well-known Japanese sayings was one that flattered them exceedingly."

SIDE-LIGHTS OF THE MISSION.

The most interesting things were not said in the formal speeches, but in the more intimate opportunities of conversation. "I spent some time here about nine years ago," remarked Mr. Manjo Kashiwa, managing director of the Mitsui Bishi Bank. "and I noticed that your Scottish buildings are wonderfully representative of your solid Scottish character. I think your Scottish bankers are the best bankers that have been known for years."

"Your Scotland is a very nice country, but your weather—ah!" a shrug and an eloquent grimace accompanied this expression of opinion by another delegate. "It is little wonder you Scotsmen are so hard, and able to be at home in any part of the world, when you have such weather to make you fit."

The members of the delegation were much interested in the haggis and whisky served at the Glasgow Corporation luncheon. "What do you think of the haggis?" a Town Councilor asked one of the Japanese, and a subtle smile gave point to the reply, "I shall be able to tell you that later on."

A third guest, naively remarked that Scotch whisky was popular in Japan. "You see after one of two glasses our Japanese wine becomes not so pleasant, but Scotch whisky is always good."

When the Japanese visited Weir's engineering works, they were told that the drilling machine was naturally a Scots invention. "Why 'naturally'?" they asked. And the answer was, "Because of our proficiency with the corkscrew."

MISSIONARY AND CHINA.

Dr. J. H. Lechler and Mrs. Lechler, Dalketh, are this week proceeding to India, en route for China, where they are to take up their duties under the Church Missionary Society at Mienchun-shien, Western China. Dr. Lechler was born in India, and received his medical training at Edinburgh University and in connection with the Edinburgh Medical Mission. Mrs. Lechler, after maternity nursing training, went out to China in 1910, and was married the following summer. Dr. Lechler served for two years during the war with the R.A.M.C., and held the rank of Captain.

GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

Major-General Sir William Henry Rycroft, K.C.M.G., appointed Governor of North Borneo from November next, resides at Ard Gairney, Kintore, in 1887 he married Grace Ronald Maria, only daughter of the late Captain Fletcher Norton Menzies of Ard Gairney, and of 6 Magdala Place, Edinburgh. Sir William Rycroft's only son, Captain Julian Rycroft, D.S.O., M.C., Black Watch, is married to a daughter of Sir Ralph Anstruther of Balcaskie. Sir William is the second son of the late Sir Nelson Rycroft, Bart., by his marriage with Juliana, elder daughter of the late Sir John Ogilvie of Inverquhar. Educated at Eton and Sandhurst, he obtained his first commission in the Highland Light Infantry in 1870. In 1904 he commanded the Hussars. He served in the Nile Expedition, South African War, Somaliland, and European War, and has received numerous decorations and frequent mention in despatches.

SCOTTISH WAR MEMORIALS IN LONDON.

Lord Haig is a devout Scottish Churchman, and an active elder in St. Columba's Church, Port Street, London. It was specially fitting, therefore, that he should unveil the congregation's memorial to its members who made the great sacrifice. The memorial takes the form of a rebuilt organ, together with four tablets, on which are inscribed 71 names. Among these are Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. M. Grierson who commanded the 2nd Army Corps, the two sons of Mr. Balfour Law, the sons of the late Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Lord Rowallan, Major Lord G. S. Murray, brother of the Duke of Atholl, and Captain Paton, V.C. Lord Haig delivered a brief address, in which he advocated once more the formation of an Imperial Church. "Can we not draw a lesson from the Army in France," he asked, "when unity was the watchword of all men, and all Churches strove for a common end? We had then in France, in its miniature it may be, yet mighty in spirit and in its influence for good, an Imperial Church. Is such a thing impossible in times of peace?"

A war memorial was also unveiled at Crown Court, Scottish National Church, Lord Haig of Strickle taking the leading part in the ceremony.

A CROFTER'S CHAMPION.

The death took place in a nursing home in Edinburgh of Mr. Angus Sutherland, ex-M.P. for the County of Sutherland, ex-Chairman of the Fishery Board of Scotland, and uncle of Sir William Sutherland, M.P. He was a son of a Helmsdale crofter, and born in 1848. Both his maternal and paternal grandfathers had been evicted from their houses and crofts, and from his earliest years Mr. Sutherland heard passionate complaints regarding the existing land laws. He had a hard struggle to educate himself. After serving as a pupil teacher in Helmsdale Parish School, he entered the Training College in Edinburgh. For a time he was a teacher in Aberfeldy, and Ponteland. He continued his studies at Glasgow University, and after graduating in A. became a master in Glasgow Academy.

When a youth, Mr. Sutherland resided with his uncle, the late Mr. Adam Sutherland, in whose house in Buccleuch Street, Edinburgh, the Land League movement had its origin. It was professedly to secure better conditions for the crofters that Mr. Angus Sutherland entered Parliament. He took a prominent part, at the request of Mr. Gladstone, in framing the Crofters' Act, which gave security of tenure and provided for the fixing of fair rents. In his native county of Sutherland the gratitude of the crofters at the time is evinced by the large number of people who were baptised with the name Angus. On his father's death Mr. Sutherland succeeded to the family croft, and he was nominally the crofter until recently, when the croft was made over to one of his nephews.

A SCOTSMAN'S PROBLEM.

The Scottish Home Rule Association has lost no time in taking advantage of the concession of Dominion status to the South of Ireland to raise the claim of Scotland to govern herself. No one will dare, remembering our country's emblem and motto, to resist the Association's declaration that "Scotland is a nation in every sense of the word no less than Ireland." But the Association seems to have overlooked one vital point. What kind of Home Rule does Scotland want? We have seen an suggestion that the sort of thing that has been given to Ulster is good enough for us. But is it? Surely if Scotland is a nation no less than Ireland, then Scotland should be a Dominion too. If she really wanted it, we fancy that few Englishmen, not to speak of a little Welshman, would dare to say her nay. Again, however, does she really want it? Scotland has so long managed England's affairs at Westminster that we cannot imagine her activities crippled, and confined, and left to look after only her own little comparatively parochial affairs. It may be suggested that the Scottish Home Rule Association should do some thinking on that point.

Home Rule in a Local Government sense is sure to be raised at the coming General Election. It may be mentioned that the Marquis of Graham has come forward as the champion of a national policy. He points out that our education, land legislation, justice, and many other things are managed on a different system from what obtains in England, and that the "Houses of Parliament at Westminster are far too busy to give proper attention to needed and desired reforms in Scottish legislative measures."

THE VERY LATEST SCOTS STORY.

Lord Leverhulme is telling this story. A Scotman was working a circular saw, when three of his fingers were cut off. He looked on the floor among the sawdust for the fingers, but could not find them. Then he had a brilliant idea. He threw a threepenny piece on the floor, and immediately the missing digits were scrambling towards it.

MARRIAGE.

At Balaugray Parish Church, Thomas Fulton, second son of Mr. and Mrs. David Laughland, Laurel Bank, Shawlands, and grandson of the late Rev. David Laughland, Newarthill, to Robina Lyle (Epa), younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James White Carlaw, Alipore, Southbridge Drive, Jordanhill—China and Japan papers requested to copy.

At South Morningside, U.F. Church, Edinburgh, W. J. Adam, Philippine Islands to Miss A. K. Swanston, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

KRYPTOK LENSES

are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment or part for reading is cemented to the distant lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lens, no cement is used, but the reading segment is electrically fused in a depression in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Optical Prescription Specialists, located in 23, Queen's Road Central.—ADVT. [101]

DAIRY FARM NEWS**REDUCTION IN PRICES.**

We are pleased to notify our customers and the public that the following reductions in prices will come into force as FROM 1st MARCH.

ICE

from 13 cts per lb.

to

14 cts per lb.

BUTTER

"Dairy" from \$1.10 to \$1.01 per lb.
"Dairymaid" \$1.01 to .90
All other prices remain unaltered in spite of the strike.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI HAIPHONG via HOIHOW
s.s. "WAISHING" ... Sat., 4th Mar., Dlight.
s.s. "LOKSANG" ... Sat., 4th Mar., 10 a.m.
s.s. "OHUNSAO" ... Sat., 4th Mar., 10 a.m.
s.s. "MAUSANG" ... Sat., 4th Mar., Noon.
s.s. "FOOKSANG" ... Sat., 4th Mar., 3 p.m.
s.s. "YUENSANG" ... Sat., 4th Mar., 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line already regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained, and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 3,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG", both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuching, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Cheloo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about

Saturday, 4th Mar., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG

& CALCUTTA.

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GENERAL MANAGER

GLEN AND SHIRE

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Vessel	Due Hongkong
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	2nd Mar.
M.V. "GLENOGLE"	17th Mar.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENADE"	10th Mar.	GENOA, LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.
M.V. "GLENAMORY"	24th Mar.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.
M.V. "GLENAR"	2nd Apr.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	16th Apr.	do.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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5544, 5522.

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BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG

WEEKLY PRESS, January to March

1921. With Index, Price \$7.50.

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ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.
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S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 20th March Shanghai Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 24th March Marseilles London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 28th April do.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

or Reiss & Co., Canton

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S.S. "NINGCHOW" ... via Suez Canal ... 2nd Mar.
S.S. "KASINGA" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Mar.
S.S. "KNIGHT TEMPLAR" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th Mar.
S.S. "CITY OF ORAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Apr.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to—
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HONGKONG AND CANTON, REISS & CO., CANTON.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

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DESTINATIONS. STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT. SAILING DATES.

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MARSEILLES, via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBOULT, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "ARMAND BEHIC" ... 10,000 ... On or about 6th Mar.
"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 21st Mar.

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DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	8,840	1st Mar. 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	8,400	3rd Mar. Noon	Singapore Colombo Bombay
"KHIVA"	9,017	15th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVATHA"	8,092	29th Mar.	do.
"NOVARA"	8,700	31st Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KALYAN"	8,850	12th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	8,987	26th Apr.	do.
"SICILIA"	7,346	10th May	do.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	13th May	Singapore Colombo Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,000	24th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOUDAN"	8,700	7th June	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,418	19th June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KARNATA"	9,000	31st June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TANDA"	7,000	5th Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Rangoon (with transshipment at Singapore) and Calcutta
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

			Mandla, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NOVARA"	8,500	12th Mar.	Shanghai and Japan.
"SICILIA"	6,700	18th Mar.	Shanghai only.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the carrying steamer.
All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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O. S. K.

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"BUSHO MARU" (take Passenger) ... Friday, 3rd Mar.CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
"INDO MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Mar.

"NANKING MARU" ... Saturday, 4th Mar.

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"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 4th Mar.NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.
"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 12th Mar.NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ
"HAMBURG MARU" ... Friday, 10th Mar.JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai
"ALASKA MARU" ... Friday, 3rd Mar.KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY
"BOSCHU MARU" ... Thursday, 9th Mar.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS
For ... To ...
SHANGHAI ... "HONGTIAN" ... On 2nd Mar.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO ... "TAMING" ... On 3rd Mar.
TIENTSIN, WUKAIWAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN ... "HUICHOW" ... On 4th Mar.These dates cannot be relied on.
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SEIYO MARU	8,000	(call at Dairen & omit Shanghai)	Mar. 1st
TAIYO MARU	8,000	(Call at Keelung)	Mar. 31st
SEIBERIA MARU	8,000	...	Apr. 4th
TENYO MARU	8,000	...	Apr. 24th
KOREA MARU	8,000	...	May 1st
			May 13th

* Calling at Dairen.

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ANYO MARU	18,500	...	Mar. 31st
SEIYO MARU	14,000	...	May 1st
			May 13th

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For MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA:

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